



VERIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

I, Yuko Miyazaki, translator of #201, 2-8-9, Mikage Tsuka-machi, Higashinada-ku, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, hereby declare that I am conversant with the English and Japanese languages and am a competent translator thereof. I further declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the following is a true and correct translation made by me of the application specified below:

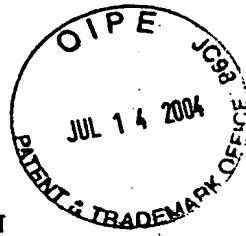
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## **TITLE OF THE INVENTION**

PLAYBACK APPARATUS AND SERVER APPARATUS

## **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

### **Field of the Invention**

5           The present invention relates to playback apparatuses and server apparatuses for optical discs, as well as a technique to distribute movie works via optical discs.

### **Description of the Related Art**

10           Distribution of movie works via optical discs is one of the main sources of income of the movie businesses including the one in Hollywood. In order to be successful in the movie businesses, it is necessary to solve sensitive problems in each distribution area, such as the ones related to relationship with the distribution company in the distribution area, the release  
15           period of the movie in the distribution area, and the ethical, historical, or religious viewpoints in the distribution area. In order to solve these problems altogether, the region code system is used in DVDs and playback apparatuses. A region code indicates a region in which it is possible to play back the DVD.  
20           When a DVD is loaded, a playback apparatus reads the region code recorded on the DVD, and judges whether the region code matches the region code of the playback apparatus itself. When the read region code is in accordance, the DVD will be played back. When the read region code is not in accordance, the DVD will not be

playedback. Due to this region code system, DVDs are distributed only within the area where they are sold, and the distribution does not expand to the outside of the area. Accordingly, the aforementioned various sensitive problems are solved  
5 altogether.

Two DVDs having a same movie recorded, for example, one distributed in Japan and the other distributed in the U.S.A., could be different in terms of their image qualities and interactive functions. More specifically, some of the DVDs for  
10 Japan undergo re-encoding of moving images so that subtitles and Japanese audio can be added. In such a case, the image quality is different from that of the DVDs for the U.S.A. In addition, sometimes an extra bonus called an Easter Egg and the interactive functions for it are provided only in the DVDs for the U.S.A.  
15 Because there are such differences, many of Japanese business persons who have been living in the U.S.A. for a long time collect and treasure DVDs in the U.S.A. versions. When such a business person comes back to Japan and tries to play back the DVDs in his collection on the playback apparatus owned by his family,  
20 he finds out that the playback of those DVDs on the playback apparatuses in Japan are prohibited because of the difference in the region codes. Since he is not able to play back the DVDs on playback apparatuses in Japan, the value of his collection, which is personal property, is lowered. The drop in the value

gives a bad impression to the user who has purchased the DVDs.  
It is, however, quit difficult to abolish the restraint with  
region code system because there are sensitive issues such as  
the one related to the relationship with the distribution  
5 companies in the distribution areas and the like.

#### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

An object of the present invention is to provide a playback  
apparatus that does not lower the values of movie discs that  
a user has collected abroad while having sensitive problems  
10 solved such as the one related to the relationship with the  
distribution companies in the distribution areas and the ethical,  
historical, or religious viewpoints in the distribution areas.

In order to achieve the object, the present invention  
provides a playback apparatus for optical discs, comprising:  
15 a judging unit operable to judge whether a disc region code  
assigned to an optical disc matches an apparatus region code  
assigned to the playback apparatus; a reading unit operable to  
read a content identifier of a content recorded on the optical  
disc; and a playback unit operable to, (i) when the judging unit  
20 judges in the affirmative, play back the content, and (ii) when  
the judging unit judges in the negative, not play back the content  
except when an exceptional playback is authorized, wherein the  
exceptional playback is authorized when a combination of the  
content identifier read by the reading unit and the apparatus

region code satisfies a predetermined condition defined by a right owner of the content.

According to this arrangement of the playback apparatus, even if the region code on the optical disc does not match the region code of the playback apparatus, it is possible to play  
5 back a content (a movie work) in a single form when predetermined conditions are satisfied. When the playback apparatus judges that the collection of works collected in the U. S. A. satisfies the predetermined conditions, it becomes possible to play it  
10 back on a playback apparatus sold in Japan. In addition, in a case where it is not desirable to allow a particular content to be played back due to the relationship with the distribution company in the distribution target area, the predetermined conditions are not satisfied; therefore, it is possible to  
15 protect the vested interest of the distribution company in the distribution target area. The copyright owner is not able to avoid aggravating the relationship with the distribution company in the area to which the playback apparatus belongs. Further, in a case where the release period of a content is different  
20 from one region to another in the world, it is possible to respect the release period designated to each region. Thus, the order of movie works distribution constructed with the region code system will not be disrupted.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other objects, advantages and features of the invention will become apparent from the following description thereof taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings which  
5 illustrate a specific embodiment of the invention.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is an embodiment of usage of the playback apparatus of the present invention;

FIG. 2 shows the internal structure of a BD-ROM of the  
10 embodiment;

FIG. 3 shows the internal structure of the playback apparatus 200;

FIG. 4 shows an example of playback authorization list;

FIG. 5 is a flow chart showing the procedure of the loading  
15 processing;

FIG. 6 is a flow chart showing the procedure of the content playback processing;

FIG. 7 shows the inside of the server apparatus;

FIG. 8 is a flow chart showing the procedure of the  
20 processing by the controlling unit 13;

FIG. 9 represents an application format of a BD-ROM using a directory structure;

FIG. 10 is a classification diagram showing files classified in terms of functionality;

FIG. 11 shows a layer model targeted by a BD-ROM;

FIG. 12 schematically shows how an AV clip is structured;

FIG. 13 shows an internal structure of Clip information;

FIG. 14 shows an internal structure of PL information;

5       FIG. 15 schematizes indirect referencing using PL  
information;

FIG. 16 shows two playback modes in a layer model;

FIG. 17 shows the structure of a Title;

FIG. 18A shows the internal structure of INFO. BD;

10       FIG. 18B shows what is included in Title #1 - #m Indexes;

FIG. 18C shows what is included in Title #m+1 - #n Indexes;

FIG. 19 shows the internal structure of the playback  
apparatus of the third embodiment;

FIG. 20 shows indirect referencing using UYY.PL in the  
15 same description manner used in FIG. 15;

FIG. 21 shows how the audio is played back when the outputs  
are switched by the SPRM;

FIG. 22A shows an example of dynamic scenario;

FIG. 22B shows a dynamic scenario to be used in place  
20 of the dynamic scenario shown in FIG. 22A;

FIG. 23A shows the playback procedure with the dynamic  
scenario recorded on a BD-ROM; and

FIG. 23B shows the playback procedure with the dynamic  
scenario included in an update kit.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

### First Embodiment

The following describes embodiments of the playback apparatus of the present invention. First of all, among different actions with the playback apparatus of the present invention, an embodiment of usage will be explained. FIG. 1 shows an embodiment of usage of the playback apparatus of the present invention. In FIG. 1, the playback apparatus of the present invention is referred to as the playback apparatus 200. A home theater system is formed with the playback apparatus 200, a television 300, and a remote controller 400. The BD-ROM 100 is a recording medium to supply a movie work to this home theater system. The playback apparatus 200 serves to play back the contents recorded on the BD-ROM 100, according to a user operation on the remote controller 400.

The home theater system is characterized with that the playback apparatus 200 is connected with the server apparatus 500 via a network.

The following describes the BD-ROM in this home theater system. FIG. 2 shows the internal structure of the BD-ROM of the present embodiment. The BD-ROM shown in the drawing is a read-only optical disc on which one or more contents are recorded. A region code is recorded in the lead-in area, which is the innermost track of the BD-ROM. One or more contents (Content



1, Content 2, and Content 3) and an exception schedule flag are recorded in the volume area. The region code indicates a region in which it is possible to play back the BD-ROM. The contents are each in correspondence with a content-ID. The content-ID  
5 is an identifier that uniquely identifies a content. The exception schedule flag is a flag that indicates whether an exceptional playback is scheduled or not when the region code on the BD-ROM does not match the region code of the playback apparatus.

10 The following explains the internal structure of the playback apparatus 200. FIG. 3 shows the internal structure of the playback apparatus 200. As shown in the drawing, the playback apparatus 200 comprises: a BD drive 1; a playback unit 2; a region code storing unit 3; an SD memory card 4; a  
15 communication unit 5; and a controlling unit 6.

The BD drive 1 performs loading/ejecting of BD-ROMs, and accesses loaded BD-ROMs.

The playback unit 2 includes a video decoder for decoding moving images, an audio decoder for decoding audio, a graphics  
20 decoder for decoding subtitles, and plays back the contents recorded on BD-ROMs.

The region code storing unit 3 stores therein, in an unrewritable form, a region code assigned to a region in which the playback apparatus is/was sold.

The SD memory card 4 is a secure recording medium in which a playback authorization list is stored. The playback authorization list includes a plurality of pieces of playback authorization information.

5           The communication unit 5 accesses a server apparatus run by a copyright owner of a content and transmits an authorization request. The authorization request is made when both of the following conditions are satisfied: (i) the region code on the BD-ROM does not match the region code of the playback apparatus,  
10   and (ii) the judgment result on playback authorization that is made with reference to the playback authorization list is non-authorization. The authorization request transmitted here includes the content-ID of the content, and the region code of the playback apparatus. It is arranged this way so that the  
15   authorization judgment with reference to the playback authorization information is made by the server apparatus.

The controlling unit 6 is a typical computer system that includes a CPU, a ROM having programs stored, and a RAM. The integrated control of the playback apparatus is achieved through  
20   the CPU's reading of the programs stored in the ROM as well as the collaboration of the programs and hardware resources.

As additional information, the functional blocks such as the playback unit 2, the region code storing unit 3, the communication unit 5, and the controlling unit 6, are typically

realized as an LSI. These functional blocks may be realized as LSIs individually. Alternatively, they may be realized as a system LSI that includes a part or all of them.

Further, the method for integration is not limited to  
5 LSIs, and it is also possible to realize the integration with a specialized processor or a general processor. Furthermore, when an alternative technique for making integrated circuits is available besides LSIs, due to development in semiconductor technology or another derivative technique, it would be possible  
10 to perform the integration using such a technique, needless to say.

The following explains the playback authorization list recorded on the SD memory card 4. FIG. 4 shows an example of playback authorization list. As shown in the drawing, the  
15 playback authorization list includes a plurality of pieces of playback authorization information.

Each piece of playback authorization information is a combination of a content-ID and a region code to which "exclusion information", "Distribution Company information", and "Release  
20 Date information" are attached. The combinations of a content-ID and a region code (4GH and 1; 4GH and 2; and QW1 and 2 in the drawing) each indicate that authorization to play back the content identified with the content ID is given to the playback apparatuses in the region identified with the region code.

In each piece of playback authorization information, "exclusion information", "Distribution Company information", and "Release Date information" that are attached to the combination of a content-ID and a region code indicates the  
5 conditions of authorization for the combination.

"Exclusion information" indicates that the authorization to play back the content is given exclusively to the playback apparatus in the combination. An authorization conditioned by a piece of exclusion information is exclusive; that is, the  
10 authorization to play back the content will not be given to other playback apparatuses identified with the region codes in the other combinations. Among the combinations shown in the playback authorization list, when a playback authorization is given to a content in a combination to which a piece of exclusion  
15 information is attached, other combinations that include the content-ID of the same content will be deleted from the playback authorization list. Those other combinations will be deleted, even if they each have a piece of exclusion information attached thereto. With this arrangement of control, even if playback  
20 is requested in three different regions in the world, when a playback authorization is given to one region, playback in other regions will not be authorized; therefore, it is possible to limit the exceptional playback authorization to only one region. On the other hand, when the exclusion information indicates as

"non-exclusive" (this is the default setting), the  
aforementioned deletion of playback authorization information  
will not be performed. In such a case, more than one  
authorization for an exceptional playback can be provided.

5           "Distribution Company information" shows who is the  
distributor in the region identified with the region code in  
each combination (Company AAA, Company BBB, and Company CCC in  
the drawing). When a movie work is distributed to all over the  
world, the copyright owner enters into a contract with the  
10 distributor in each region so that the distribution of the movie  
work in the region is monopolistically performed by the  
distributor. Here, for example, the vested interest of the  
distributor would be damaged when a BD-ROM sold in another region  
is brought into the region that is under the control of the  
15 distributor. It is quite possible that the relationship with  
the distributor gets aggravated.

          Thus, in the playback authorization information,  
"Distribution Company information" is provided for each  
combination of a content-ID and a region code. When an  
20 exceptional playback is to be performed, it is judged whether  
the Distribution Company information on the BD-ROM matches the  
Distribution Company information of the playback apparatus.  
When the Distribution Company information on the BD-ROM does  
not match the Distribution Company information of the playback

apparatus, playback is prohibited since there is a chance that the vested interest of the distribution company in the region to which the playback apparatus belongs may be damaged. When the Distribution Company information on the BD-ROM matches the  
5 Distribution Company information of the playback apparatus, and the distributors in both regions are the same, there is no vested interest to be damaged; therefore, playback is authorized. Thus, the exceptional playback is performed within the range in which the vested interest of the distributor is not damaged.

10 "Release Date information" indicates when the content is released in the region identified with the region code in each combination (10/02/2002; 01/23/2002; and 01/24/1998 in the drawing). When the current time clocked in the playback apparatus is past the release date, playback is authorized. When  
15 the current time is not past the release date, playback is unauthorized. The Release Date information as this is essential to respecting a business method called "time shift". "Time shift" is a business method by which the time to distribute optical discs in the non-English-speaking world is delayed, for example,  
20 the optical discs are distributed to the U.S. A. first, and then to the Western Europe and Japan, and then to the Eastern Europe and the rest of Asia. When a BD-ROM to be played back is brought in from another region, it is not desirable that the contents on the BD-ROM can be played back before the release date for

the region to which the playback apparatus belongs. Hence, the Release Date information is attached to the playback authorization information so that such an ahead-of-release playback can be prevented.

5       The structure of the playback authorization list has been explained so far. The following explains the processing procedure performed by the controlling unit 6 with the use of the playback authorization list.

FIG. 5 is a flow chart showing the procedure of the loading  
10   processing.

The loading processing is to read the lead-in area in Step S1, and to perform Steps S2 through S5 before one of the Steps S6, S7, and S8 is selectively performed.

In Step S6, the playback apparatus is set into the  
15   exception mode. Step S7 is an error processing in which it is displayed that playback is not possible due to disaccord of the region codes. Step S8 is a processing for executing the normal playback.

In Steps S2 through S5, the judgment as to which one of  
20   these three kinds of processing should be executed is determined.

In Step 2, it is judged whether there is a region code on the BD. When the judgment result is "Yes" in Step S2, the region code of the playback apparatus is read (Step S3). Here, the BD-ROM region code to be read will be referred to as the

region code k, whereas the apparatus region code will be referred to as the region code j. In Step S4, it is judged whether the region code j matches the region code k on the BD. In this procedure, when the judgment result in Step S2 is "No", and the judgment result in Step S4 is "Yes", the processing in Step S6 will be performed. When the judgment result in Step S4 is "No", the processing in Step S5 will be performed.

In Step S5, it is judged whether the exception schedule flag on the BD is "1" or not. When the flag is "1", an error processing is performed in Step S7. When the flag is "0", the playback apparatus is set into the exception mode.

FIG. 6 is a flow chart showing the procedure of the content playback processing. In this flow chart, the content recorded on the BD-ROM being a playback target will be referred to as the content i. Firstly, it is judged whether the apparatus is in the exception mode or not (Step S11). When it is not in the exception mode, the normal playback will be performed. When it is in the exception mode, either the exceptional playback will be performed (Step S24) after the processing in Steps S12 through S23, or it will be displayed that the playback is not possible due to disaccord of the region codes (Step S25).

In Step S12, it is judged whether there is a playback authorization list or not. In Step S13, it is judged whether there is a combination of the content-ID i and the region code



j is included in the playback authorization list.

When the judgment result in Step S12 is "No", or when the judgment result in Step S12 is "Yes" but the judgment result in Step S13 is "No", it is judged whether an exceptional playback can be authorized or not in Steps S14 through S17. The processing in Steps S14 through S17 is a procedure performed in a case where the server apparatus makes judgment on playback authorization.

On the other hand, when the judgment result in Step S13 is "Yes", it is judged whether an exceptional playback can be authorized or not in Steps S18 through S23. The processing in Steps S18 through S23 is a procedure performed in a case where judgment on playback authorization is made according to the playback authorization list.

First, explanation is provided on the playback authorization judgment made by the server apparatus. In Step S14, it is judged whether a network connection is possible or not. When the judgment result in this step is "No", an error processing is performed in Step S25.

When the judgment result in this step is "Yes", the processing in Step S15 and later will be performed.

In Step S15, an authorization request is transmitted, the authorization request including the combination of the content-ID i and the region code j, the current time, and the region code k. In Step S16, a response from the server apparatus

is awaited. In Step S17, it is judged whether a response from the server apparatus is an authorization response or not. When it is an authorization response, an exceptional playback is performed in Step S24. When it is a non-authorization response,  
5 an error processing is performed in Step S25.

It should be noted that, when an authorization request is transmitted in Step S15 in FIG. 6, the current time on the playback apparatus and the region code on the BD-ROM are also transmitted in addition to the combination of the content-ID  
10 and the region code. It is arranged this way so that such judgments are made by the server apparatus as to (i) whether the release date of the content in the region to which the playback apparatus belongs is already past and (ii) whether the distributor in the region to which the playback apparatus belongs  
15 matches the distributor in the region of the BD-ROM.

Next, the following explains the playback authorization judgment made according to the playback authorization list.

In Step S18, it is judged whether exclusion information is attached to the combination of the content-ID *i* and the region  
20 code *j*. When a piece of exclusion information is attached, other combinations that include the same content ID *i* are deleted from the playback authorization list (Step S19).

In Step S20, it is judged whether a release date is attached to the combination of the content ID *i* and the region code *j*

in the playback authorization list. In Step S22, it is judged whether a piece of Distribution Company information is attached to the combination of the content ID i and the region code j. When neither of these kinds of information is attached, the judgment result in Step S20 is "No", and the judgment result in Step S22 is "No", and an exceptional playback is performed in Step S24.

When one of these kinds of information is attached, the judgments in Steps S21 and S23 are made. In Step S21, it is judged whether the current time is past the release date or not. When the current time is not past the release date, the judgment result in Step S21 is "No", and an error processing is performed in Step S25.

In Step S23, it is judged whether the distributor for the combination of the content-ID i and the region code j matches the distributor for the combination of the content-ID i and the region code k. When they do not match each other, the judgment result in Step S23 is "No", and an error processing is performed in Step S25.

The following is explanation on the server apparatus. FIG. 7 shows the inside of the server apparatus. As shown in the drawing, the server apparatus includes a playback authorization management table 11, a communication unit 12, and a controlling unit 13.

The playback authorization management table 11 includes a plurality of pieces of playback authorization information, like the playback authorization list does. These pieces of playback authorization information shows information on the combinations made up of each of a plurality of contents which are under the control of the copyright owner and each of a plurality of regions to be distribution target areas of movie works. Although there is a difference in the scale of the amounts of information, the items written in the playback authorization management table 11 are not different from those written in the playback authorization list. It is fair to say that the playback authorization list in the playback apparatus is part of the playback authorization management table 11 in the server apparatus. Since the playback authorization list is a part of the playback authorization management table 11, it is possible for the playback apparatus to request, to the server apparatus, a download of the playback authorization list which is a part of the playback authorization management table 11. It would be preferable that such a download is performed based on a URL or the like recorded on the BD-ROM. The reason for this is that each server apparatus is run by the copyright owner of the content, and therefore server apparatuses are different from one copyright owner to another. Thus, it is preferable to uniquely specify a server apparatus on the BD-ROM. As for the URLs of some major

copyright owners (distributors), it is acceptable to have those URLs stored in playback apparatuses. Alternatively, it is also acceptable to download URLs from the sites of manufacturers of playback apparatuses.

5           The communication unit 12 performs communication with the playback apparatus via a network.

          When an authorization request has been transmitted from the playback apparatus, the controlling unit 13 judges whether the authorization request will be authorized or not by referring  
10   to the playback authorization management table 11. When the request is to be authorized, an authorization response will be transmitted to the playback apparatus being the source of the request. When the request is not to be authorized, a non-authorization response will be transmitted to the playback  
15   apparatus being the source of the request. The controlling unit 13 is realized by writing a program that executes the flow chart shown in FIG. 8 and having the server computer execute the program. FIG. 8 is a flow chart showing the procedure of the processing by the controlling unit 13. In this flowchart, firstly receiving  
20   an authorization request is waited for in Step S31, and when an authorization request has been received, the content-ID *i* and the region code *j* are taken out from the authorization request in Step S32.

          The processing after that is to perform the processing

either in Step S38 or Step S39 depending on the results in Steps S32 through S37. Here, in Step S38, an authorization response for an exceptional playback is transmitted to the playback apparatus being the source of the request. In Step S39, a  
5 non-authorization response is transmitted to the playback apparatus being the source of the request. The processing in Steps S32 through S37 determines which one is to be executed, Step S38 or Step S39.

In Step S33, it is judged whether a piece of playback  
10 authorization information including a combination of the content-ID i and the region code j exists in the playback authorization management table 11 or not. When it does not exist in the table, the procedure advances to Step S39, where a non-authorization response is transmitted.

15 In Step S34, it is judged whether a release date is attached to the combination of the content-ID i and the region code j in the playback authorization management table 11. In Step S36, it is judged whether a piece of Distribution Company information is attached to the combination of the content-ID i and the region  
20 code j. When neither of these kinds of information is attached, the judgment result in Step S34 is "No", and the judgment result in Step S36 is "No", and an authorization response for an exceptional playback is transmitted to the apparatus being the source of the request in Step S38.

When one of these kinds of information is attached, the judgments in Steps S35 and S37 are made. In Step S35, it is judged whether the current time is past the release date or not. When the current time is not past the release date, the judgment  
5 result in Step S35 is "No", and an error processing is performed in Step S39.

In Step S37, it is judged whether the distributor for the combination of the content-ID i and the region code j (the region code of the playback apparatus) matches the distributor  
10 for the combination of the content-ID i and the region code k (the region code on the BD-ROM). When they do not match each other, the judgment result in Step S37 is "No", and an error processing is performed in Step S39.

According to the present embodiment as explained above,  
15 even if the region code on the BD-ROM does not match the region code of the apparatus, it is possible to play back a content in a single form when predetermined conditions are satisfied. When the playback apparatus judges that some of the contents included in the collection obtained in the U.S.A. satisfy the  
20 predetermined conditions, it is possible to play them back on a playback apparatus sold in Japan. When it is not desirable to allow the contents to be played back, with regard to the relationship with distribution companies in the region being the distribution target, the predetermined conditions are not

satisfied; therefore, it is possible to protect the vested interest of the distribution company in the region being the distribution target. Thus, the copyright owner is able to avoid aggravating the relationship with the distribution company in the area to which the playback apparatus belongs. Further, in a case where the release periods of a content are different from one region to another in the world, it is possible to respect the release period designated to each region. Thus, the order of movie works distribution constructed with the region code system will not be disrupted.

## **Second Embodiment**

The present embodiment discloses more in detail the format of a BD-ROM.

FIG. 9 expresses an application layer format of a BD-ROM using a directory structure. As shown in FIG. 9, below a ROOT directory in the BD-ROM is a BD-AV directory, and below the BD-AV directory is a JCLASS directory and a BROWSER directory. Subordinate to the BD-AV directory exist the following files: INFO.BD, XXX.M2TS, XXX.CLPI, YYY.PL, and ZZZ.MOVIE. Subordinate to the JCLASS directory is disposed ZZZ.CLASS, and subordinate to the BROWSER directory is disposed ZZZ.HTML.

FIG. 10 is a classification diagram of when these files are classified from a functionality viewpoint. In FIG. 10, the hierarchy formed from the first, second, third and fourth layers



symbolically shows the classifications in the diagram. In FIG. 10, XXX.M2TS is grouped in the second layer. XXX.CLPI and YYY.PL are grouped in the third layer (static scenarios). ZZZ.MOVIE, which is subordinate to the BD-AV directory, ZZZ.CLASS, which is subordinate to the JCLASS directory, ZZZ.HTM, which is subordinate to the BROWSER directory are grouped in the fourth layer.

The classifications in FIG. 10 (the first to fourth layers) target a layer model such as shown in Fig. 11. A layer model in control software that is targeted by a BD-ROM is described below while referring to FIG. 11.

The first layer in FIG. 11 is a physical layer in which supply controls relating to streams targeted for processing are implemented. As shown in the first layer, target streams have as their supply source not only BD-ROMs but also HDDs (hard disk drives), memory cards, networks and other kinds of recording and communication media. Controls (disk access, card access and network communication) directed towards the supply source such as HDDs, memory cards and networks are implemented on the first layer.

The second layer is a decoding format layer. This second layer is where the decoding format used in decoding streams supplied by the first layer is defined. The MPEG-2 decoding format is employed in the present embodiment.

The third layer (static scenarios) defines the static scenarios of streams. Static scenarios are playback path information and Clip information defined in advance by the disk creator, the third layer (static scenarios) being where playback controls based on these static scenarios are defined.

The fourth layer is for realizing dynamic scenarios in streams. Dynamic scenarios are scenarios for dynamically changing the progress of playback as a result of user operations, the apparatus status, and the like, the fourth layer being where playback controls based on these dynamic scenarios are defined. Files relating to streams, static scenarios, and dynamic scenarios are described below in accordance with this layer model.

Firstly, a stream (XXX.M2TS) belonging to the second layer is described.

AVClip (XXX.M2TS) is an MPEG-TS (transport stream) format digital stream obtained by multiplexing a video stream, one or more audio streams, and one or more graphics streams, presentation graphics streams, and interactive graphics streams. Video streams show the moving image portions of a movie, audio streams show the audio portions of a movie, presentation graphics streams show the subtitles of a movie, and interactive graphics streams show procedures involved in dynamic playback controls that target menus. FIG. 12 schematically shows how an AVClip

is constituted.

An AVClip (4<sup>th</sup> level) is formed by converting a video stream comprising a plurality of video frames (pictures pj1, pj2, pj3) and an audio stream comprising a plurality of audio frames (1<sup>st</sup> level) into a PES packet string (2<sup>nd</sup> level), which is then converted to TS packets (3<sup>rd</sup> level). Likewise, a presentation graphics stream and an interactive graphics stream (7<sup>th</sup> level) are converted to a PES packet string (6<sup>th</sup> level), which is converted to TS packets (5<sup>th</sup> level), and the TS packets are then multiplexed. The multiplexing involves arranging TS packets storing video frames and TS packets storing audio frames, so that audio frames are positioned close to video frames that are to be read from the BD-ROM at the same time as the audio frames.

AVClips generated through the above process are portioned into a plurality of extents and recorded in an area of a BD-ROM, in the same manner as normal computer files. An AVClip comprises one or more ACCESS UNITS, and can be cued in these ACCESS UNITS. An ACCESS UNIT is the smallest decoding unit that includes a single GOP (group of pictures) and audio frames to be read at the same time as the GOP. GOPs include bi-directionally predictive (B) pictures, which are compressed using time-correlation characteristics with images to be played in a past direction and a future direction, predictive (P) pictures, which are compressed using time-correlation characteristics

with images to be played in a past direction, and intra (I) pictures, which are compressed using spatial-frequency characteristics (i.e. not time-correlation characteristics) in the images of individual frames.

5           Moreover, the filename "XXX" in XXX.M2TS abstracts the 3-digit identification number appended to the AVClip in the BD-ROM. That is, the AVClip in FIG. 12 is uniquely identified using the "XXX". Thus completes the description of the stream (XXX.M2TS). It should be noted that the 3-digit number referred  
10 to here is merely exemplary, and may be any length.

### **Static Scenarios**

The file (XXX.CLPI, YYY.PL), which is a static scenario, is described next.

Clip information (XXX.CLPI) is management information  
15 relating to individual AVClips. FIG. 13 shows an internal structure of Clip information. AVClips are obtained by multiplexing video and audio streams, and since AVClips can be cued in ACCESS UNITS, management items of the Clip information include what attributes the video and audio streams have and  
20 where the cue positions are in the AVClips. The leaders in FIG. 13 highlight the Clip information structure. As shown by the leader hn1, Clip information (XXX.CLPI) comprises "attribute information" relating to video and audio streams, and "EP\_map", which is a reference table for cueing ACCESS UNITS.

Attribute information (Attribute), as shown by the leader hn2, comprises attribute information relating to a video stream (Video attribute information), an attribute information number (Number), and attribute information relating to each of a plurality of audio streams multiplexed on the AVClip (Audio attribute information #1-#m). The management information on video streams, as shown by the leader hn3, shows the compression format used to compress the video stream (Coding), and the resolution (Resolution), the aspect ratio (Aspect) and frame rate (Framerate) of individual pieces of picture data structuring the video stream.

On the other hand, Audio attribute information #1-#m relating to the audio stream, as shown by the leader hn4, shows the compression format used to compress the respective audio streams (Coding), and the channel number (Ch.) and corresponding language (Lang.) of respective audio streams.

EP\_map (EP\_map #1, #2, and #3 in the drawing) is each a reference table for referring indirectly to the addresses of a plurality of cue positions using time information, and, as shown by the leader hn5, comprises a plurality of pieces of exclusion information (ACCESS UNIT #1 entry, ACCESS UNIT #2 entry, ACCESS UNIT #3 entry, . . . ) and an entry number (Number). Each entry, as shown by the leader hn6, shows a playback start time of a corresponding ACCESS UNIT in correspondence with an address

and the size (I-size) of the head I-picture in the ACCESS UNIT. The playback start time of an ACCESS UNIT is expressed as a timestamp (presentation timestamp) of picture data positioned at the head of the ACCESS UNIT. Also, the addresses in the ACCESS  
5 UNITS are expressed by the serial numbers of TS packets (Source Packet Number or "SPN"). Because of employing a variable-length coding compression format, it is possible to cue from an arbitrary playback time to a piece of picture data in an ACCESS UNIT corresponding to the playback time by referring to the entry  
10 of the ACCESS UNIT, even when sizes and playback times of ACCESS UNITS that include GOPs are not uniform. Moreover, the filename "XXX" of XXX.CLPI uses the same name as the AVClip to which the Clip information corresponds. In other words, the filename of AVClip in FIG. 13, being "XXX", corresponds to AVClip (XXX.M2TS).  
15 Thus concludes the description of Clip information. Playlist information is described next.

YYY.PL (PlayList information) is a table structuring a PlayList, which is playback path information, and comprises plural pieces of PlayItem information (PlayItem information #1,  
20 #2, #3, ..., #m), and a PlayItem information number (Number). FIG. 14 shows an internal structure of PL information. PlayItem information is pointer information that defines one or more playback logical sections structuring a PlayList. The structure of PlayItem information is highlighted by the leader

hsl. PlayItem information is, as shown by the leader hsl, structured from a "Clip\_information\_file\_name" showing the filename of playback section information relating to an AVClip to which the In-point and Out-point of a playback section belong, a "Clip\_codec\_identifier" showing the encoding format used to  
5 encode the AVClip, an "In\_time", which is time information showing the start of a playback section, and an "Out\_time", which is time information showing the end of a playback section.

A characteristic of PlayItem information is the notation.

10 That is, playback sections are defined by an indirect referencing format that uses an EP\_map as a reference table. FIG. 15 schematizes indirect referencing using PL information. The AVClip in FIG. 15 is structured from a plurality of ACCESS UNITS. The EP\_map in the Clip information specifies the sector addresses  
15 of the ACCESS UNITS, as shown by the arrows ay1, ay2, ay3 and ay4. Arrows jy1, jy2, jy3, and jy4 in FIG. 15 schematically show the referencing of ACCESS UNITS using PlayItem information. In other words, this shows that referencing by PlayItem information (jy1, jy2, jy3, jy4) involves indirect referencing  
20 in which the addresses of ACCESS UNITS included in the AVClip are specified via the EP\_map.

Playback sections on a BD-ROM formed from groupings of PlayItem information, Clip information, and AVClips are called "PlayItems". Logical playback units on a BD-ROM that are formed

from groupings of PL information, Clip information and AVClips are called "PlayLists" (abbreviated as "PL"). Movie works recorded on a BD-ROM are structured in these logical playback units (PLs). Since movie works on a BD-ROM are structured in logical playback units, it is possible to easily create, as distinct from the main movie work, movie works from scenes in which only certain characters appear, for instance, by defining the PLs specifying only such scenes in which those characters appear.

The greatest merit of static scenarios is being able to increase the range of a moviemaker's expression, since the variations of a movie work increase simply by defining different pieces of PL information. Thus concludes the description of static scenarios. Dynamic scenarios are described next.

## **Dynamic Scenarios**

Dynamic scenarios are programs showing playback control of PLs. Playback control with dynamic scenarios changes in response to user operations on the apparatus, and are similar to computer programs in character. Here, dynamic playback controls have two modes. One of the two modes is for playing video data recorded on a BD-ROM in a playback environment specific to AV devices (normal mode), and the other mode is for enhancing the added value of video data recorded on a BD-ROM (enhanced mode). FIG. 16 shows these two playback modes in the layer model.



The normal mode shown in FIG. 16, called a MOVIE mode, is a playback mode for a DVD-like playback environment. Of the two enhanced modes, the first, called a Java mode, is a playback mode used mainly with Java virtual machines. The second enhanced mode, called a Browser mode, is a playback mode used mainly with browsers. Since there are three modes on the fourth layer (i.e. the MOVIE mode, Java mode, and Browser mode), it is acceptable if dynamic scenarios are described so that they can be executed in any one of these modes. When it is desirable to describe control procedures using commands that closely resemble DVD-player-oriented commands, it would be preferable to describe playback control procedures in the MOVIE mode. In this way, it is possible to have a playback apparatus execute playback controls that closely resemble those in existing DVD playback apparatuses. When it is desirable to describe control procedures using a page description language, it would be preferable to describe playback control procedures in the Browser mode. As such, it is possible to describe control procedures for accessing network sites, downloading files, and the like. ZZZ.CLASS in FIG. 9 is a Java mode dynamic scenario, ZZZ.HTM is a Browser mode dynamic scenario, and ZZZ.MOVIE is a MOVIE mode dynamic scenario.

Pairings of one or more dynamic scenarios with PLs whose playback is instructed in the dynamic scenarios are known as

"Titles". Titles are units corresponding to the contents on a BD-ROM. FIG. 17 shows the structure of a Title. FIG. 17 has the 4<sup>th</sup> level in addition to FIG. 15. The 4<sup>th</sup> level, which has been added, shows a dynamic scenario. The dynamic scenario is made up of a plurality of commands (the command sequence in the drawing) and one of the commands includes a command for playing back the PL (PlayPL(#1) in the drawing). The pairing of the dynamic scenario and the PL shown in the drawing is a Title, which corresponds to a content.

10           The following is explanation on INFO.BD.

INFO.BD is information for integrating/managing dynamic scenarios in MOVIE mode, Java mode, and Browser mode.

FIG. 18A shows an internal structure of INFO.BD. As shown in FIG. 18A, INFO.BD includes an Index Table. The Index Table is an indirect reference table that is referenced when branching from one dynamic scenario to another dynamic scenario, and comprises Indexes corresponding with a plurality of labels. In each Index is described a filename of a dynamic scenario corresponding to the label. The labels include Title#1~#m, Title#m+1~#n, and Title#0. The Index Table is referred to from dynamic scenarios of any of the three modes. Branching from MOVIE objects to Java objects or from MOVIE objects to WebPage objects is only possible when via the Index Table. To rephrase, it is not possible to branch from a MOVIE object to a Java or

WebPage object that does not have an Index in the Index Table.

The TITLE#1~#m Indexes relate to the 1<sup>st</sup> to m<sup>th</sup> Titles entered in the BD-ROM. In these Indexes are described the filenames of MOVIE objects that are to be branch targets when the 1<sup>st</sup> to m<sup>th</sup> Title numbers are selected. FIG. 18B shows what is included in TITLE#1~#mIndexes. As shown in FIG. 18B, the filenames of MOVIE objects are described in the Title#1~#m Indexes. Each filename comprises a file body (ZZZ) and an extension (.MOVIE).

10 The TITLE#m+1~#n Indexes relate to the m+1<sup>th</sup> to n<sup>th</sup> Titles entered in the BD-ROM. In these Indexes are described the filenames of WebPage objects/Java objects that are to be the branch target when the m+1<sup>th</sup> to n<sup>th</sup> Title numbers are selected. FIG. 18C shows the inside of the TITLE#m+1~#n Indexes. As shown in FIG. 18C, in each of Indexes TITLE#m+1~#n is stored either the file body (ZZZ) and extension (.MOVIE) of a Java object or the file body (ZZZ) and extension (.HTM) of a WebPage object. From the explanation above, it is understood that the dynamic scenario used to structure each of the Titles is described in the Indexes of the Index Table. In the present embodiment, a content-ID is indicated in the Index of each Title.

As explained so far, according to the present embodiment, as for a content that has a hierarchical structure with a stream, a static scenario, and a dynamic scenario, the content-ID is

described in the Index Table, which integrates/manages the Titles; therefore, it is possible to make judgment of authorization for each of the Titles on the BD-ROM, when the region codes do not match each other.

## 5 **Third Embodiment**

In this embodiment, when the regions codes do not match each other, and the playback apparatus is allowed to perform an exceptional playback, the playback apparatus is made to download an update kit. The update kit is transmitted so as  
10 to accompany an authorization response from the server apparatus. Since the update kit is transmitted so as to accompany an authorization response, the update kit is called accompanying information. FIG. 19 shows the internal structure of the playback apparatus of the third embodiment. Compared to the  
15 first embodiment, FIG. 19 is different in that it shows the local HD 7, additionally.

The local HD 7 has an update recorded thereon. The update kit comprises an AVClip (UXX.M2TS), Clip information (UXX.CLPI), and PL information (UYY.PL). The AVClip (UXX.M2TS) in the update  
20 kit adds new sound-dubbing audio or subtitles to the AVClip recorded on a BD-ROM. The AVClip in the update kit comprises the same number of ACCESS UNITS as the AVClip in the BD-ROM package does. The playback periods of those ACCESS UNITS are the same. The same number of ACCESS UNITS as in the AVClip recorded on

the BD-ROM are included in the AVClip in the update kit so that the length of period is the same as the length of period for the ACCESS UNITS in the BD-ROM. This way, the ACCESS UNITS in the AVClip recorded on the BD-ROM correspond one-to-one with  
5 the ACCESS UNITS of the AVClip in the update kit.

Clip information (UXX.CLPI) relates to AVClips with audio and subtitles only, and is supplied from the server apparatus 500 along with streams with only audio. The Clip information in the update kit is different from the Clip information shown  
10 in FIG. 9 in that (i) the video attribute is set as "no Video" since video streams are not multiplexed, and (ii) "Offset" is added to the audio attribute. "Offset" indicates the difference in the timestamps of two AVClips.

The PL information (UYU.PL) in the update kit is to be  
15 used in place of the PL information on the BD-ROM. The PL information in the present embodiment includes "Audio Entry" and "Subtitle Entry" in addition to the PL information in the second embodiment. "Audio Entry" and "Subtitle Entry" indicate, for the sound-dubbing and subtitles that can be played back with  
20 the BD-ROM, (i) what the stream is called, (ii) to which AVClip the stream belongs and (iii) from which point to which point in the stream forms a playback section.

FIG. 20 shows indirect referencing using UYU.PL in the same description manner used in FIG. 15. The PL information

in the update kit shown in this drawing has Audio Entry. The arrows rf1, rf2, rf3 in the drawing indicate designation of playback sections for the AVClips on the BD-ROM. The arrows pf1, pf2, pf3 indicate designation of playback sections by Audio Entry. In other words, each piece of PlayItem information included in the PL information in FIG. 20 designates two playback sections in two AVClips. Since a piece of PlayItem information designates two playback sections, the PL information defines playback paths formed by bundles of playback sections on the BD-ROM and playback sections on the HD. Thus concludes the description of the update kit stored in the local HD 7. The following explains an improvement on the playback unit 2 in the present embodiment.

The playback unit 2 reads ACCESS UNITs structuring the AVClip recorded on the HD and ACCESS UNITs structuring the AVClip recorded on the BD concurrently, and selectively plays back audio and auxiliary video included in the ACCESS UNITs of one or the other. This selective playback is made based on SPRM. SPRM is a register that shows the state the playback apparatus is in.

FIG. 21 shows how the audio is played back when the outputs are switched by the SPRM. When the audio and subtitles in the ACCESS UNITs on the BD-ROM are played back, what is shown on the left side of FIG. 21 will be played back, i.e. the playback

will be accompanied by a line in English, "He had a person at one's nod". Alternatively, when the audio and subtitles in the ACCESS UNITs on the HD are played back, what is shown on the right side of FIG. 21 will be played back, i.e. the playback  
5 will be accompanied by sound-dubbing in Japanese "*Kare wa hito o ago de tsukatte iru*".

As explained so far, according to the present embodiment, when region codes do not match each other, and an exceptional playback is to be performed, an update kit including audio and  
10 subtitles suitable for the region to which the playback apparatus belongs is transmitted, so that the playback apparatus performs playback using the update kit; therefore, the user is able to view the contents with audio and subtitles that conform to the language of the region in which the user lives.

#### 15 **Fourth Embodiment**

In the third embodiment, audio and subtitles are added to a Title recorded on the BD-ROM. The fourth embodiment is related to an improvement of partially restricting the playback of a Title recorded on the BD-ROM by transmitting a new piece  
20 of PL information, as an update kit, from the server apparatus to the playback apparatus.

Since having a sense of restriction, the PL information in the present embodiment will be referred to as restriction information. The PL information to be transmitted as an update

kit in the present information shows, as a playback section,  
the remaining section after excluding some part from the total  
section of an AVClip. Further, the PL information has filter  
information. This filter information prohibits part of audio  
5 streams and graphics streams that are multiplexed on AVClips  
structuring the BD-ROM from being played back. When region codes  
do not match each other, the server apparatus transmits the PL  
information to the playback apparatus as an update kit. This  
way, it is possible to prohibit part of the sections of the AVClips  
10 recorded on the BD-ROM or part of the streams multiplexed on  
the AVClips from being played back.

#### **Fifth Embodiment**

In the fifth embodiment, when region codes do not match  
each other, it is possible to realize an update of dynamic  
15 scenarios. The update kit here includes a dynamic scenario.  
This dynamic scenario will be used in place of the dynamic scenario  
recorded on the BD-ROM. In other words, when a new dynamic  
scenario exists in an update kit, the new dynamic scenario will  
be used in place of the dynamic scenario recorded on the BD-ROM.

20 FIG. 22A shows an example of dynamic scenario. In this  
example of describing a dynamic scenario, three function callings  
arranged such as "PlayPL(Pl#1, PI#1)", "PlayPL(PL#2, PI#1)",  
and "PlayPL(PL#3, PI#1)". Thus, three PLs such as PL#1, PL#2,  
and PL#3 will be sequentially played so as to structure a movie



work.

FIG. 22B shows a dynamic scenario to be used in place of the dynamic scenario shown in FIG. 22A. This dynamic scenario is to be written onto the HD as being incorporated in an update kit. This update kit realizes a "language credit" for switching playback scenes for different languages, and includes an additional PL(PL#4) besides the dynamic scenario. This is a substitute image to be alternatively played back in place of PL#2.

The new dynamic scenario in the update kit realizes conditional playback such that if the language setting (SPRM(0)) in the playback apparatus is "Japanese" (i.e. "if(SPRM(0))==Japanese"), the playback section PL#4 is to be played, (i.e. Link(PL#4, PI#1,0)), and if the language setting in the playback apparatus is another language (i.e. "else"), the playback section PL#2 is to be played (i.e. Link(PL#2, PI#1)).

FIG. 23A shows the playback procedure with the dynamic scenario recorded on a BD-ROM. FIG. 23B shows the playback procedure with the dynamic scenario included in an update kit.

The arrows hb1 and hb2 in FIG. 23B symbolically show the conditional branching that results from the dynamic scenario in the update kit.

As seen from the drawing, the dynamic scenario recorded on the BD-ROM merely causes PL#1, PL#2, and PL#3 recorded on

the BD-ROM to be played back sequentially. The dynamic scenario included in an update kit, however, switches between playing back PL for Japan (PL#4) and playing back PL for the U.S.A. (PL#2), depending on the value of SPRM(0).

5           As explained so far, according to the present embodiment, when region codes do not match each other and an exceptional playback is to be performed, a dynamic scenario for performing playback procedures suitable for the region to which the playback apparatus belongs is transmitted as an update kit, in order to  
10   have the playback apparatus perform playback using the update kit; therefore, the user is able to view the contents with a playback path that conforms to the language of the region in which the user lives.

#### **Sixth Embodiment**

15           The sixth embodiment is related to an improvement for performing an exceptional playback under a rating system suitable for the region of the playback apparatus, when region codes do not match each other, and an exceptional playback is to be performed.

20           The following explains the actual situations of rating systems in different countries.

          In Japan, "EIRIN" (the Commission for the Administration of the Motion Picture Code of Ethics) gives three stages of ratings such as "General", "R", and "Adult" as voluntary restraints.

The "General" rating is given to movie works that do not require an age limit. The "R" rating is given to movie works that should not be seen by junior high school students and younger. The "Adult" rating is given to movie works that should not be seen  
5 by those who are under 18 years of age. These ratings are given according to the contents of the movies.

In the U. S. A., six stages of ratings such as "G", "PG", "PG-13", "R", "NC-17", and "X" are given by Motion Picture Association of America as voluntary restraints. These ratings  
10 are precisely defined as the following: "G" is for general; "PG" is for movie works for which it is preferable to have parent guidance; "PG-13" is for movie works that prefer not being seen by children under 13; "R" is for movie works that should not be seen by those under 17 unless they have an accompanying parent  
15 or guardian; "NC-17" is for movie works that should not be seen by those under 17; and "X" is for movie works for adults.

Likewise, other regions also have rating systems of their own. For example, there are five stages of ratings in Germany, three stages of ratings in Italy, and four stages of ratings  
20 in Australia.

Because of these different rating systems, it would be preferable not to allow a BD-ROM to be played back in other countries in a case where, for instance, three Japan-oriented versions of a movie are recorded on the BD-ROM, because the number

of ratings and the levels of ratings are different in other countries.

In order to cope with such differences in the rating systems, when regions codes do not match each other, the playback apparatus of the present embodiment obtains rating information  
5 for the region of the playback apparatus from the server apparatus 500 or the SD memory card 4, and performs an exceptional playback using the rating information.

The "rating information" includes group management  
10 information and a mapping table.

The "group management information" includes (i) group information that indicates which other PL is in the same group as the PL recorded on the BD-ROM so as to be selectively played back and (ii) level IDs that are attached to PLs in a same group.

15 The "mapping table" is information for mapping classification levels defined for a region identified with a region code to a level ID. The classification levels mentioned here are individual classifications, such as "Normal level", "R level", and "Adult level" in a case of the Japanese rating  
20 system, and "G level", "PG level", and "PG-13 level" in a case of the American rating system, for instance.

After the playback apparatus transmits an authorization request to the server apparatus, the rating information is transmitted from the server apparatus along with an authorization

response. The rating information is called accompanying information since it is transmitted so as to accompany an authorization response. The rating information is stored into the SD memory card 4 in correspondence with each piece of playback authorization information in the playback authorization list. Since the rating information is transmitted from the server apparatus, or is stored in the SD memory card 4, the playback apparatus is able to perform an exceptional playback based on the information.

The following explains the exceptional playback based on the rating information. In the playback apparatus, the classification levels of its region are registered. In a playback apparatus of Japan, one of "Normal level", "R level" and "Adult level" is registered. When a BD-ROM sold in a region abroad is loaded into this playback apparatus of Japan, and it is judged that the region codes do not match each other, the playback apparatus transmits an authorization request to the server apparatus. Having obtained the rating information for Japan along with an authorization response, the playback apparatus determines, as its own level ID, one of the plurality of level IDs indicated in the mapping table that conforms to the classification level registered in the playback apparatus.

When playing back a BD-ROM, the playback apparatus plays back a PL that corresponds to the level ID of the playback apparatus,

out of the plurality of PLs that belong to the group indicated in the group management information. With this arrangement, the playback apparatus is able to perform playback that conforms to one of "Normal level", "R level", and "Adult level", which  
5 are peculiar to the Japanese rating system.

As explained so far, according to the present embodiment, even if the movie ethical level in a region identified with the region code of the playback apparatus is more strict than the movie ethical level in a region identified with the region code  
10 of the BD-ROM, an exceptional playback is performed using the rating information that conforms to the region code of the playback apparatus; therefore, it is possible to avoid performing playback that would go against the movie ethics in the region of the playback apparatus.

#### 15 **Supplementary Information**

The above description by no means shows the implementation of all configurations of the present invention. Implementation of the present invention is still possible according to implementation of configurations that carry out the following  
20 modifications (A), (B), (C), and so on. It should be noted, however, that other concrete examples that are included in the invention pertaining to the claims and are at a level that can be executed with technical knowledge from this specification and the drawings or technical knowledge of one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time the application is filed are omitted.

(A) The Distribution Company information, the exclusion information and the Release Date information included in the playback authorization information of the first embodiment, as  
5 well as Steps S18 to S23 in the flow chart shown in FIG. 6 are elements the addition of which are optional. It is acceptable to make judgment of playback authorization without using these. In other words, it is acceptable to arrange so that the predetermined condition is that the combination of the content  
10 i and the region code j exists among the combinations in the playback authorization information, and when this condition is satisfied, an authorization for playback is given.

(B) It is arranged so that the region code is written in the lead-in area of a BD-ROM because compatibility with a  
15 DVD is concerned; therefore, the region code may be written in any other place. Alternatively, it is also acceptable when no region code is attached to the BD-ROM.

(C) The description is merely optional as to handling a Title as one content, and providing a content ID for an index  
20 of a Title in the Index Table. Any units of playback on a BD-ROM could be taken as contents. It is acceptable to attach a content ID to an AVClip itself. Alternatively, it is also acceptable to attach a content ID to the PL information.

(D) It is acceptable to write a sales price of the content

in a region to which the playback apparatus belongs so as to be included in the playback authorization information so that an exceptional playback is performed when the bill is paid. The price may be a difference amount from the sales price in a region  
5 in which the BD-ROM is sold.

(E) When the BD-ROM being the target of playback is a hybrid disk on which a plurality of contents are recorded, it is acceptable to generate playback authorization information so that only part of the recorded contents are allowed to be  
10 played back. With this arrangement, it is possible to record contents that can be distributed in different regions on one BD-ROM. Accordingly, it is possible to allow different contents to be played back depending on which region the playback apparatus belongs to.

15 (F) In all of the embodiments, an optical disk pertaining to the present invention is implemented as a BD-ROM. However, the optical disk of the present invention is characterized by the recorded dynamic scenarios and Index Table, and these characteristics are not dependent on the physical properties  
20 of a BD-ROM. Any form of recording media is applicable as long as there exists the capacity to record dynamic scenarios and Index Tables. For example, optical disks such as DVD-ROM, DVD-RAM, DVD-RW, DVD-R, DVD+RW, DVD+R, CD-R, CD-RW, and the like, and optical-magnetic disks such as PD, MO and the like are



applicable. Semiconductor cards such as compact flash cards, Smart Media, Memory Sticks, MultiMedia Cards, and PCM-CIA Cards and the like are also applicable, as are (i) magnetic recording disks such as flexible disks, SuperDisk, Zip, Klik! and the like, and (ii) removable hard disk drives such as ORB, Jaz, SparQ, SyJet, EZFlyer, microdrive and the like. Furthermore, the recording medium may also be a built-in hard disk.

Dynamic scenarios, Index Tables, and PlayList information may be recorded on a different recording medium to AVClips and stream management information. These may then be read in parallel and played as a single video edit.

(G) Although the playback apparatuses in all of the embodiments output AVClips recorded on a BD-ROM to a TV after decoding, the playback apparatus may be structured from only a BD-ROM drive, and the TV may be equipped with all of the other elements. In this case, the playback apparatus and the TV can be incorporated into a home network connected using IEEE1394. Also, although the playback apparatuses in the embodiments are of a type used after connecting to a television, integral display-playback apparatuses are also applicable. Furthermore, the playback apparatus may be only those parts of the playback apparatuses of the embodiments that perform essential parts of the processing. Because these playback apparatuses are all inventions disclosed in the specification of the present

application, acts involving the manufacture of playback apparatuses based on an internal structure of the playback apparatuses shown in the first through sixth embodiments are implementations of the inventions disclosed in the specification  
5 of the present application. Acts that involve transferring, whether onerous or gratuitous, (retail when cost is involved; a gift when no cost is involved), lending, or importing of playback apparatuses shown in the first through sixth embodiments are also implementations of the present invention. Acts that  
10 involve approaching the general user about transfer, rental or the like by means of store front displays, catalogue solicitation, pamphlet distribution and the like are also implementations of these playback apparatuses.

(H) Because of the information processing by computer  
15 programs shown in FIGs. 5, 6, and 8 being realized specifically using hardware resources, computer programs showing the processing procedures in the flowcharts form an invention in their own right. Although all of the embodiments show embodiments that relate to the implementation of computer  
20 programs pertaining to the present invention in an incorporated form in the playback apparatuses, the computer programs shown in the first through sixth embodiments may be implemented in their own right, separate from the playback apparatuses. The implementation of the computer programs in their own right

includes acts that involve: (1) production of the programs, (2) transference of the programs, either onerous or gratuitous (3) lending of the programs, (4) importing of the programs, (5) providing the programs publicly via bi-directional electronic communications circuits, and (6) approaching the general user about transfer, rental and the like by means of store front displays, catalogue solicitation, pamphlet distribution, and so forth.

(I) When recording on a BD-ROM, extension headers preferably are appended to TS packets structuring AVClips. The extension headers, which are called TP\_extra\_header, include an "Arrival\_Time\_Stamp" and a "copy\_permission\_indicator", and have a 4-byte data length. TP\_extra\_header-attached TS packets (hereinafter, abbreviated to "EX-attached TS packet") are arranged into groups of 32 packets, and written into three sectors. Each group comprising 32 EX-attached TS packets is 6,144 bytes in length ( $=32 \times 192$ ), and matches the 6,144-byte size of three sectors ( $=2048 \times 3$ ). The grouping of 32 EX-attached TS packets contained in three sectors is referred to as an "Aligned Unit".

A playback apparatus 200 transmits Aligned Units in transmission processing as described below, when used in a home network connected via IEEE1394. That is, a device on the side of the sender removes the TP\_extra\_header from each of the 32 EX-attached TS packets included in an Aligned Unit, and outputs

the TS packets after encoding the TS packet body based on a DTCP standard. When outputting TS packets, isochronous packets are inserted at various positions between TS packets. The positioning of isochronous packets is based on times shown in the Arrival\_Time\_Stamp in each TP\_extra\_header. Playback apparatus 200 outputs a DTCP\_Descriptor when outputting the TS packets. The DTCP\_Descriptor shows a copy permissibility setting in each TP\_extra\_header. Here, if the DTCP\_Descriptor is described so as to show "copy prohibited", TS packets will not be recorded on other devices when used in a home network connected via IEEE1394.

(J) Although digital streams recorded on a recording medium in the embodiments are AVClips, the digital streams may be VOBs (Video Objects) complying with a DVD-Video standard or a DVD-Video Recording standard. VOBs are program streams compliant with ISO/IEC13818-1 obtained by multiplexing video and audio streams. Also, video streams in AVClips may be MPEG-4 format, WMV format, or the like. Furthermore, audio streams may be a Linear-PCM format, Dolby-AC3 format, MP3 format, or MPEG-AAC format.

(K) Video works in the embodiments may be obtained by encoding analog video signals broadcasted by analog broadcast, or may be stream data constituted from transport streams broadcasted by digital broadcast.

Also, contents may be obtained by encoding analog/digital video signals recorded on videotape. Furthermore, contents may be obtained by encoding analog/digital video signals taken directly from a video camera. Alternatively, the contents may  
5 be digital copyrighted works distributed from a distribution server.

(K) In the layer model of a BD-ROM, Browser mode and MOVIE mode may be disposed over Java mode. Particularly because of the light burden on the playback apparatus of the execution of  
10 control procedures based on dynamic scenarios, the interpretation of dynamic scenarios in MOVIE mode, and the like, no problems arise even when MOVIE mode is executed over Java mode. Also, when developing playback apparatuses and movie works, operation assurance can be dealt with in a single mode.

15 Furthermore, Java mode processing may be executed only in Java mode, without providing three modes. Since playback controls synchronized with PL playback are possible even in Java mode, the necessity of providing MOVIE mode is removed. Furthermore, controls in dynamic scenario may be only MOVIE mode  
20 or only Browser mode.

Although the present invention has been fully described by way of examples with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be noted that various changes and modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Therefore, unless such

changes and modifications depart from the scope of the present invention, they should be construed as being included therein.